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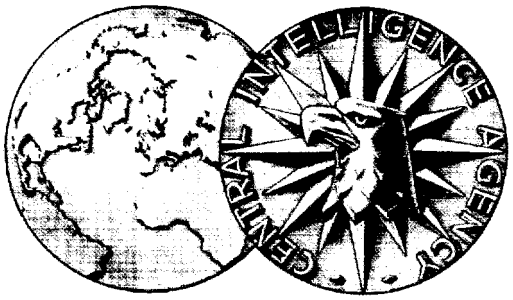

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Chart: Administrative Divisions of USSR Jan. 1, 1948 (CIA No. 2598).

Map: Recent Territorial-Administrative Changes in the Soviet Far East (CIA 11287) Restricted.

Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

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I. THE TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE USSR

Since the earliest days of the Communist regime, Soviet authorities have attached great importance to territorial-administrative divisions. The correct representation of these divisions on maps is therefore of major importance not only to cartographers but also to all research workers who use official Soviet source materials. Soviet statistics are published by territorial-administrative divisions and official literature is presented in terms of these divisions. In many cases, obscure place names that do not appear on maps can be located only by the administrative divisions. The divisions also serve as guides to the distribution of the important nationality groups of the Soviet Union. During the past three decades, the administrative system of the USSR has undergone more changes than any other in the world. During this same period, the Soviet Union has probably published more administrative maps than any other country in the world. Often, however, the maps have become out of date before their distribution to the public.

The territorial-administrative structure of the USSR is very complex (see accompanying chart). This is owing in part to the magnitude of the country. The Soviet Union includes one-sixth of the area of the world and 180 national groups with a total population of nearly 200,000,000. The system is further complicated by the totalitarian form of the government, which controls the economic as well as the political life of the country. Finally, the expanding economy has resulted in a rapid succession of changes and adjustments in the administrative system. In 1940, there were 69,095

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territorial-administrative divisions in the USSR. By 1947, the number had grown to 84,310. Major changes and adjustments are still in progress, two having been made in the Soviet Far East during the last year. (See p. 18 of this Bulletin)

The administrative structure of the USSR includes divisions of two types--the one based on the nationality or race and the other based on administrative function. For convenience in describing these two groups of divisions, the first group will be referred to in this paper as "national" and the second as "non-national."

National Divisions

The divisions based on nationality were designed to provide political autonomy to the principal, compact racial groups, theoretically in proportion to their ability to govern themselves. Of the 180 national groups, 61 now have their own administrative divisions named after the predominant nationality group within the area. The four types of national subdivisions in the USSR are listed below in the order of their importance and the amount of local autonomy granted to them:

(1) Union Republic (Soviet Socialist Republic--SSR)
(2) Autonomous Republic (Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic--ASSR)
(3) Autonomous Oblast (A.O.)
(4) National Okrug (N.O.)

Depending upon whether its political and economic status is advancing or retrogressing, a national group may move from one of these divisions to another, with an accompanying change in the amount of local autonomy granted to it. Changes usually follow the "nationalities ladder," one step at a time. For

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example, the Kazakh ASSR was raised to the level of a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. Changes may also proceed down the "ladder." Thus, the Crimean ASSR was reduced to the rank of an Autonomous Oblast in 1944. The following year its national status was abolished and it became a non-national Oblast. The regular "ladder" has not always been followed. For example, the Kalmyk ASSR was abolished in a single step after World War II and its area was set up as an administrative Oblast.[1]

1. The Union Republic

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is a federation of 16 Union Republics, each of which is named after the main ethnic group within its boundaries. According to the Soviet Constitution, a Union Republic is a sovereign state with broad political and administrative powers of its own, including the right of secession. There is no uniform system of subdivision among the various Union Republics. The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), the largest of the Union Republics in area, size, and productive capacity, includes within its jurisdiction practically all types of national administrative divisions. Four other Union Republics include within their boundaries one or more of the national divisions of lower rank. The remaining eleven have no recognized national groups of sufficient size or importance to merit nationality organization of their own. Two of these eleven are subdivided directly into non-national minor civil divisions.

1. For a comprehensive historical account of changes see: "A Guide to Changes in Administrative Divisions of the USSR, including Area and Population Figures (Revised)." Division of Research for Europe, Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State, OIR Report 1163-A, April 10, 1947.

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2. The Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

The ASSR ranks second among the national divisions. Like the Union Republic, it has its own constitution, but its autonomy is more limited and it does not have the right of secession. Each ASSR is subordinate to a Union Republic. At present, there are 16 ASSR's in the Soviet Union--twelve in the RSFSR, two in the Georgian SSR, and one each in the Azerbaydzhan and Uzbek SSR's. In 1940, there were 21 ASSR's in the Soviet Union.

Most of the ASSR's are subdivided into non-national minor civil divisions--Rayons or divisions of equivalent rank. In the past, there were also a few Administrative Okrugs within ASSR's, but the last of these (the Aldan Okrug of the Yakut ASSR) was abolished in 1947.

3. Autonomous Oblast

The Autonomous Oblast has far less local self rule than the Autonomous Republic. It has no constitution and its rights are defined by statutes of the Union Republic within which it is located. An A.O. may be directly subordinate to a Union Republic or to a non-national Kray, which in turn is responsible to a Union Republic.

Most of the A.O.'s are located within the RSFSR. Of these, five are subordinate to Krays. The sixth, the Tuva A.O. (formerly the Tuva Peoples Republic), is directly responsible to the RSFSR. The three remaining A.O.'s in the Soviet Union are all directly under Union Republics.

A.O.'s are divided into non-national subdivisions only--either Rayons or their equivalents.

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4. The National Okrug

The National Okrug is the lowest of the national divisions in rank and has very little autonomy. All of the 10 N.O.'s in the Soviet Union are located within the RSFSR, and all are subdivided into non-national Rayons or equivalent administrative divisions.

Non-National Divisions

The non-national administrative divisions form a secondary class of political units within the territorial-administrative structure of the USSR. Their formation is governed solely by considerations of administrative efficiency. Since they are not linked to national groups, the divisions that are exclusively administrative, have undergone more changes in recent years than have the national divisions. The size of the divisions has decreased, with a corresponding increase in number. The trend was intensified by the increasing industrialization and has resulted in closer control of economic and political activities. The five types of administrative divisions are listed below in order of rank:

(1) Kray
(2) Oblast (in some areas known as Uyezd)
(3) Administrative Okrug
(4) Rayon (equivalent units are known in some parts of the USSR as Volost, Aymak, or Khoshun)
(5) Selsovet

All national divisions include one or more of the administrative divisions mentioned. Subdivision into these units, however, follows no uniform system in the various types of national units.

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1. The Kray

The Kray is a unique type of administrative division found only within the RFSFR. It is roughly comparable to the "Territory" of early western United States. In most cases, a Kray includes a large area with a sparse population living on a pioneer economic and cultural level. The smallest is about the size of North Carolina, but both of the two largest are more than three times the size of Texas. The six Krays occupy one-fourth of the total area of the Soviet Union. Five of the six include national as well as non-national divisions within their limits--A O.'s or N.O's, or both. The more usual subdivision of the Kray is the Rayon. The Khabarovsk Kray, however, has two non-national Oblasts that are intermediate units between Krays and Rayons.

2. The Non-National Oblast

With the exception of the Krays of the RSFSR, the non-National Oblast is the highest ranking non-national administrative division of the Union Republics. Oblasts are directly responsible to Union Republics except in Kharabovsk Kray, where two Oblasts are subordinate to the Kray Executive Committee and not to the RSFSR, as would be expected. Four of the Republics--the three Union Republics of the Caucasus and the Karelian-Finnish SSR--have no Oblasts. The three Baltic and the Moldavian SSR's, are divided into Uyezds, which are smaller in size than the average Oblast.

There were 191[1] Oblasts and Uyezds in the USSR as of September 1948. Practically all are divided into non-national Rayons. The Trans-Carpathian Oblast, however, is divided

1. This includes the recent transfer of the Amur Oblast from the administrative control of the Khabarovsk Kray to the direct control of the RSFSR.

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into Administrative Okrugs; and five Oblasts in the RSFSR include National Okrugs within their limits.

On most single-sheet maps of the USSR, the administrative Oblast is the lowest ranking administrative division that can be shown. No Soviet maps, however, show the three Uyezds of the Baltic Republics, although they were taken over by the USSR in 1940.

3. The Administrative Okrug

The Administrative Okrug is an unusual administrative unit. In the past, a unit called an Administrative Okrug occupied a position between the Oblast and the Kray. It was a special type of temporary administrative division. For example, the northern part of East Prussia was first administered as an Okrug when it was taken over by the USSR; later it became an Oblast. Because of its temporary character, the Administrative Okrug has been the least stable of the administrative divisions. Of the 10 Administrative Okrugs of the RSFSR as of 1940, none remained by 1948. The only so-called Administrative Okrugs in existence today are in the Trans-Carpathian Oblast (Zakarpatskaya Oblast') of the Ukranian SSR. There, however, the Okrug is a minor civil division equivalent to a Rayon, which it also resembles in size.

4. The Rayon (Volost, Aymak, Khoshun, Okrug)

The Rayon is the lowest ranking civil division that has boundaries that have been delimited by the Soviets. It is known under different names in various parts of the USSR. In the Baltic Republics, the Volost is equivalent to the Rayon in administrative function but is much smaller in size. The three small Republics contain 1,067 Volosts, whereas the

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other 13 Union Republics together have 4,250 Rayons. Other divisions comparable to the Rayon in function and area are known as Aymaks in the Gorno-Altaysk A.O., the Ust'-Orda Buryat-Mongol N.O., and the Buryat-Mongol ASSR; Khoshuns in the Tuva A.O., and Okrugs in the Trans-Carpathian Oblast recently acquired from Czechoslovakia.

Rayons are of two types, rural and urban. Large cities are divided into several urban Rayons in much the same way that New York City is divided into counties. Either type of Rayons may be a subdivision of any of the four types of national divisions or of non-national Krays or Oblasts. An unusual arrangement of Rayons occurs in Khabarovsk Kray. Two groups of adjacent Rayons, each of which occupies an area of considerable size, are directly subordinate to the Kharabovsk Kray Executive Committee rather than to an Oblast. The reasons for this unusual arrangement are not definitely known. One of the groups, however, is located in the upper and middle basins of the Kolyma River in the gold field area. This group may be under the special direction of the Ministry for Internal Affairs (MVD), which would account for the departure from the usual administrative structure. The second group of Rayons is situated north of the Jewish A.O. and extends eastward to the Tatar Straits. This area includes the two large and rapidly growing cities of Komsomol'sk and Khabarovsk, and the port of Sovetskaya Gavan'. The special administrative arrangement would give the Kray direct control of this rapidly developing area.

In order to understand the differences between rural and urban Rayons, a brief explanation of the Soviet classification of populated places is necessary. Urban settlements include "cities" and "urban-like settlements" that have not attained the status of cities. The exact definition of a city is

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not known, but apparently the definition of a city is established by legislation or decree in each Union Republic. In the RSFSR, a city is a populated place having an adult population of not less than 1,000, of which no more than 25 percent is engaged in agriculture. In 1940, there were 1,081 cities in the Soviet Union as of 1 January 1947 there were 1,380. For administrative purposes, cities are further classified according to their status within the national or non-national administrative division to which they are subordinate. The largest and most important cities are directly subordinate to Union Republics. Smaller cities and those of minor importance are subordinate to Rayons. "Urban-like settlements" that have not attained the status of cities are the lowest ranking urban division in the USSR. Some of these are further classified as "workers' settlements" or "health resort settlements." Small agricultural communities are classified as "non-urban settlements."

5. The Selsovet

The rural Rayon is made up of Village Soviets (Selsovets, an abbreviation of Sel'skiy Sovet or Village Council). As of 1 January 1947 there were 74,832 Selsovets in the USSR.

Principal Sources of Information on Administrative Divisions

The most comprehensive official Soviet listings of territorial-administrative divisions are published in two handbooks. "SSSR Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Soyuznykh Respublik" (USSR Territorial-Administrative Division of Union Republics), published by the Information-Statistical Branch of the Secretariat of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, gives the territorial-administrative structure from Union Republics through "settlements

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of an urban type" as of 1 January 1947. The area is given for all units through the Rayon level, and summary tables show the number of subdivisions of each type within all of the administrative divisions. Beginning with Rayons, estimates are given of distances from the administrative center of each division to the center of the next higher division. For each division, distances to the nearest railroad center are also given, together with the name of the nearest railroad station and the railroad district within which it is located. The number of Selsovets, cities, and "settlements of an urban type" is given for all Rayons. The second handbook, entitled "RFSFR Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye" (RSFSR, Administrative-Territorial Division), is published by the Information-Statistical Branch of the Secretariat of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. This publication gives the status of the internal divisions of the RSFSR as of 1 January 1948. It also includes additional details such as the names of Selsovets within each Rayon, names of "Workers' Settlements," and the dates of the establishment of the Rayons.

Both handbooks are published annually. Changes made between editions are announced in Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSR (Gazette of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR). Information in the gazette is also reprinted in all Soviet newspapers.

The best sources of boundary information are the Soviet political-administrative maps, which are of several types. The official map, entitled Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta SSSR, is printed at two scales (1:10,000,000 and 1:5,000,000) and is published by Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii pri SM SSSR (Principal Administration for Geodesy and Cartography attached to the Council of Ministers, USSR--abbreviated to GUGK). European USSR is covered by maps at larger scale. The most recent of these is Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta Yevropeyskoy Chasti SSSR (Political-Administrative Map of the European Part of the USSR), 1:2,000,000, ca. 1947.

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In 1943, GUGK instituted the policy of omitting dates from all unclassified maps(with the exception of a few wall maps) released for public distribution. This seriously complicates the task of determining which is the most recent map available. The most recent map of the Soviet Union as a whole is Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Political-Administrative Map), 1:4,000,000, published by the Kartograficheskaya Chast', Voyenno-Topograficheskogo Upravleniya General'nogo Shtaba Vooruzhennykh Sil SSR (Cartographic Section of the Military-Topographic Administration of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR). The map was compiled in 1945, corrected in 1947, and authorized for publication 6 October 1947. A more general companion map, published in 1945, is being reprinted by color separation, with revisions from the 1947 map incorporated. It will be published as CIA 11043.

The most recent non-Soviet map of the political-administrative divisions of the Soviet Union is USSR Administrative Divisions, January 1946, 1:12,000,000, published by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA 10489.1). The last edition of the map is out of date. The map, however, will be revised from time to time.

None of the maps mentioned above shows the entire internal boundary system of the USSR. They do show all national units as well as Krays and most Oblasts. The Uyezd boundaries in the Baltic Republics are not shown on any of the maps. The map of European USSR is the first medium-scale map that shows the administrative centers of Rayons.

Rayon boundaries are also shown on a series of regional political-administrative maps, the publication of which was begun in 1936 and is still continuing. Complete

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coverage of all of the USSR is not available in the United States at the present time. Recent (1948) editions of the series are classified "for service use only," which is the equivalent of US "restricted."

A recent edition of Geografiya v Shkole (No. 1, 1949), a Soviet geographical journal, has published the announcement and a map of recent major changes in the administrative divisions in the Soviet Far East (see p. 18 of this Bulletin).

Cartographic Presentation of Internal Boundaries

Because of the complicated territorial-administrative structure, it is difficult to show the internal boundaries of the Soviet Union on maps. Maps published by the Soviets follow a standardized pattern of presentation, but the pattern is difficult for anyone who is not familiar with the system of political subdivisions to understand. On all Soviet maps, a separate boundary symbol is used for Union Republics. Another symbol is used for Autonomous Republics, non-national Oblasts, and Krays (except for a few older maps on which the ASSR's are distinguished by an individual symbol). The use of the same symbol for national and non-national units conceals the basic structure of the Soviet Union from anyone who cannot read the Russian names. On maps of European USSR, Autonomous Oblasts are shown by a separate symbol; but in the Khabarovsk Kray, Autonomous Oblasts and non-national Oblasts have the same boundary symbol. National Okrugs are always shown by a distinctive boundary symbol.

The boundaries of only the rural Rayons are shown on maps. Urban Rayon boundaries are given only on large-scale city plans or on insets of some Soviet regional political-administrative maps.

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Maps of the Soviet Union made by other countries usually fail to show boundaries correctly. The maps err in several respects: (1) they are usually out of date and consequently fail to show recent administrative changes; (2) they create false impressions by using English-language equivalents for Russian administrative units; (3) if selected internal boundaries are shown, the selection is made without regard to the characteristics of the Soviet administrative system; and (4) boundary symbols on the face of the map and in the legend do not agree. Examples of some of the errors appear on the National Geographic Society map, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1:9,000,000, December 1944. The errors are important because the map has been used more widely than any other English-language map of the Soviet Union. Five categories of administrative divisions are shown: Union Republic, Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Oblast, Kray, and Oblast. The total number of these units is shown only for Union Republics and Krays. Confusion is increased because individual boundary symbols are not used for the divisions, and because most of the divisions are not adequately identified by name.

The only boundary information that is available for the entire USSR is for large political divisions. No information is available for the Uyezds of the three Baltic Republics. For about two-thirds of the USSR, there is adequate information on Rayon boundaries, but all of the information is not of the same date. The exact location of urban Rayon boundaries is known for only a few cities.

The complexity of the Soviet administrative system, coupled with inadequate information, makes it practically impossible to prepare a map that will show the intricate interrelation among the Soviet administrative divisions with complete accuracy. Whatever method of representing boundaries is used, however, should indicate clearly the distinction

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between national and non-national divisions. Available source material and the scale of the map will determine which of the administrative divisions can be shown.

One possible arrangement is the use of distinctive boundary symbols for all types of administrative units and the division of the legend into two parts, as indicated below:

National Divisions

Union Republic
Autonomous Republic
Autonomous Oblast
National Okrug

Non-National Divisions

Kray
Oblast (Uyezd in the Baltic Republics)
Oblast within Kharabovsk Kray

Another arrangement, which was used on USSR Administrative Divisions (CIA 10489.1), combines the two classes of divisions into a single group, as follows:

Union Republic
Autonomous Republic
Kray or Oblast
Autonomous Oblast or Oblast within Kharabovs Kray
National Okrug

This arrangement is more compact than the first described and the combination of A.O.'s with Oblasts within Kharabovsk Kray reduces to five the number of symbols used. The arrangement, however, tends to obscure the dual basis of the Soviet

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administrative system and may seem to imply incorrect administrative rank. For example, a Kray appears to be subordinate to an ASSR, which is not the case. If some administrative divisions must be omitted, the non-national divisions should be the first to be dropped. If further omissions are needed, the lowest divisions on the "nationalities ladder" should be left out first.

Use of Soviet Place Names and Administrative Terms

On maps published in the United States, Soviet place names may be given in either a transliterated or an anglicized form of the Soviet original. If Soviet names are transliterated, the transliteration system adopted by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) should be followed. The British Permanent Committee on Geographic Names (PCGN) has recently adopted the BGN system. The use of a single system by the two nations will ultimately result in standardized English forms for Russian place names, and will eliminate much of the confusion that has existed in the past.

The anglicization of place names, as used in this article and on the accompanying chart, has the advantage of simplicity and brevity. The Soviet administrative terms have been retained in all cases. This practice is recommended because there are no English or American equivalents of Soviet administrative divisions. Consequently, terms such as province, state, or county give false impressions when applied to Russian administrative divisions. Maps, books, and documents published in English that have attempted to use equivalents for Soviet administrative terms have merely increased the confusion. For example, when reference is made to the Kazakh Republic, there is no indication as to whether the present Union Republic (created on 5 December

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1936) or the earlier Kazakh ASSR is meant. Similarly, both "Alma-Ata Region" and "Alma-Ata district" might refer either to Alma-Ata Oblast (with an area of 108,000 sq. km.) or to Alma-Ata Rayon (with an area of 1,000 sq. km.). The simplest way to avoid possibility of error is to retain the Soviet terminology in anglicized form.

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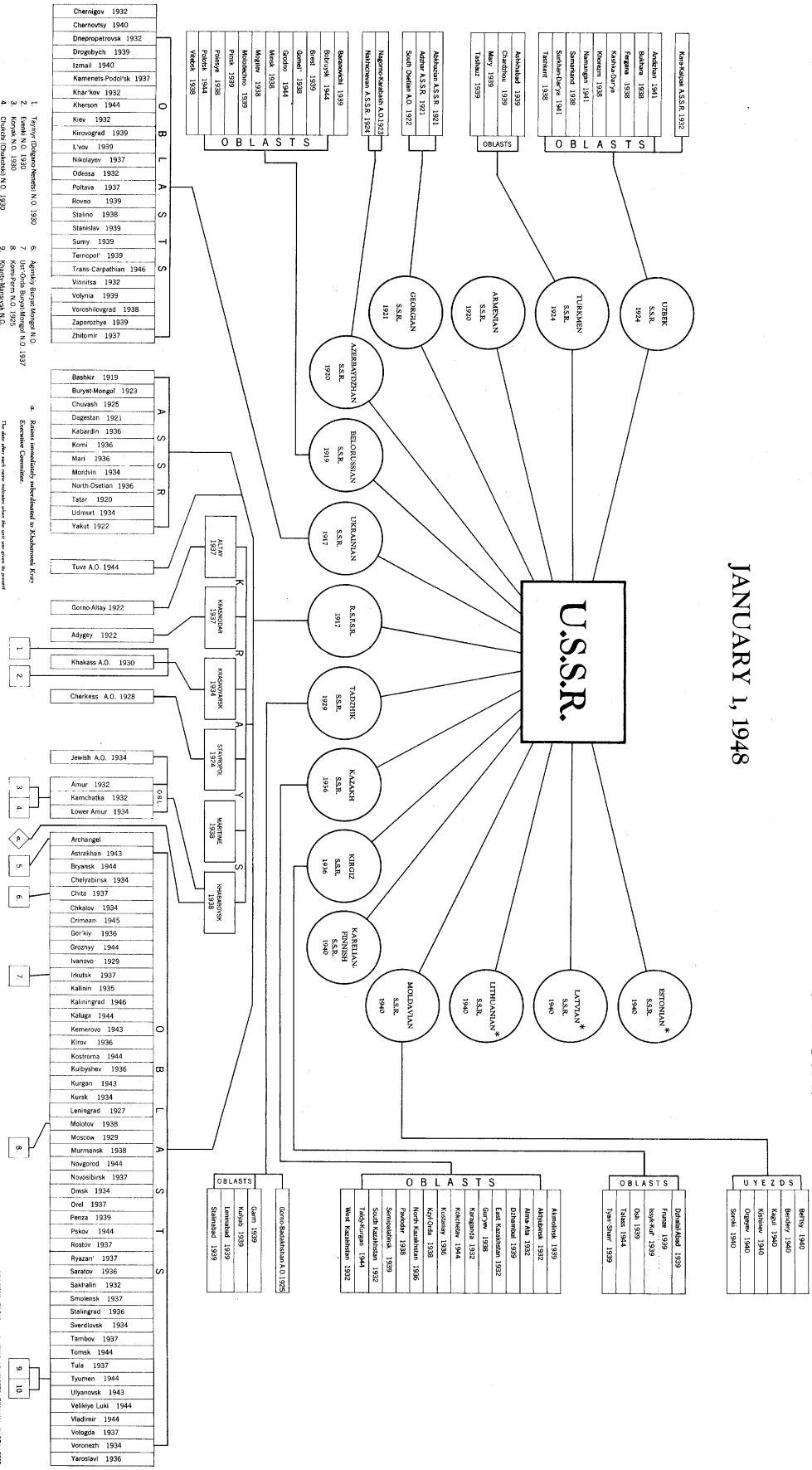
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE U.S.S.R.

JANUARY 1, 1948



1. Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenets) N.O. 1930
2. Evenki N.O. 1930
3. Koryak N.O. 1930
4. Chukchi (Chukotski) N.O. 1930
5. Nenets N.O. 1929
6. Aginskiy Buryat-Mongol N.O.
7. Ust'-Ordyn Buryat-Mongol N.O. 1937
8. Komi-Perm N.O. 1925
9. Khanty-Mansiysk N.O.
10. Yamal-Nenets N.O.

a. Rooms immediately redistributed to Khabarovsk Krayispolkom Executive Committee.

* The dates after each name indicate when the unit was given its present administrative status.

The Ob Ugrian equivalent to Okhotsk is the Estonian S.S.R. Latvian S.S.R. and Lithuanian S.S.R. are not given.

ADAPTED FROM: POLITIKO-ADMINISTRATIVNAYA KARTA SSSR. GLAVNOYE UPRAVLENIYE GEODEZII I KARTOGRAFII PRI SNK SSSR. 1941. Corrected to 1 JANUARY 1948.

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II. BRIEF NOTICE

A. A LIST OF POLITICAL ENTITIES

A publication of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, "Nomenclature of Geographic Areas for Statistical Purposes" (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 1, Lake Success, N.Y., 1 January 1949) provides a useful reference list of world political entities. The paper is the work of the Committee for the Standardization of Geographic Names of the UN Secretariat. Though intended primarily for use in the collection and publication of statistics, the list will also be useful as a reference to cartographers and research workers dealing with geographic names.

Political entities are listed by continent and within each continent are grouped in four categories: independent areas, non-self-governing territories and dependencies, trust territories, and miscellaneous (including areas under military government, condominiums, areas under international administration, and former mandated territories). The publication contains one map each for the six inhabited continents and one for the USSR, all of which are keyed to the list. The list has a numerical code system that indicates for each entity the continent in which it is located, its standing within the four categories of dependence, and, for dependent areas, the name of the mother country. Although the numerical code will be useful for filing purposes, it is superfluous if the list is to be used only for general reference, since column headings give the same information. The names of the areas are given in English, French, and Spanish, but short forms of names are given instead of full official or descriptive names. It is carefully pointed out that the publication of the list and the maps does not imply recognition or endorsement by the United Nations of the status of the areas, the names, or the boundaries as shown.

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The treatment of areas is about as uniform throughout the publication as could be expected in this time of political instability, but the listing of some items might have been improved. According to the list, Libya, which is under British military government, does not include the Fezzan, which is under French military occupation; yet the Fezzan is not included elsewhere. The Fezzan might have been entered as a subentry under Libya. The listing of Maldive Islands as a subentry under Ceylon seems questionable. It would be helpful to have the different island groups comprising French Oceania listed as subentries under French Oceania. Even official collectors or compilers of statistics sometimes erroneously assume that the term French Oceania (Établissements français de l'Océanie) includes all French island territories in the Pacific.

B. TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST

Two significant territorial-administrative changes in the Soviet Far East were decreed by the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, in 1948 (see accompanying map). The changes represent an effort to create more compact administrative units and to adapt administrative control to economic and cultural progress in the areas concerned.

By decree of 7 August 1948, the Amur Oblast (Amurskaya Oblast') was removed from the administrative control of the Khabarovsk Kray (Kharaborovskiy Kray) and reformed as a new Oblast directly subordinate to the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR).[1] The change was accompanied by boundary shifts and transfers of territory of the former Amur

1. For explanation of administrative terms used, see the first article in this issue of the Bulletin.

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and Chita Oblasts (Chitinskaya Oblast'). Five eastern Rayons of the Chita Oblast, totalling 73,764 square miles, were transferred to the new Amur Oblast. The eastern Rayons of the old Amur Oblast, with an estimated area of 17,910 square miles, were left in Khabarovsk Kray. The change reduced the area of the Chita Oblast to 173,584 square miles, and added 55,853 square miles to the new Amur Oblast, which now has an area of 138,998 square miles. As a result of the change, the upper and middle sections of the Amur Basin have been unified under the control of the Amur Oblast. The reduction in size of the Chita Oblast is described by a Soviet source as "making it more compact."

On 15 September 1948, the Praesidium transferred the northern extension of the Maritime (Primorskiy) Kray to Khaborovsk Kray. The area transferred extends from Cape Khoy on the north to Cape Zolotoy on the south, and includes the important port of Sovetskaya Gavan'. This area and the eastern Rayons of the old Amur Oblast (which were left within Khabarovsk Kray) have been added to the special group of Rayons that is directly subordinate to Khabarovsk Kray. The group now includes an area extending from the new Amur Oblast on the west to the Tatar Straits (Tatarskiy Proliv) on the east. The important economic region centering on the coal deposits of the Burey valley and including the important industrial centers of Khabarovsk and Komsomol'sk and the growing port of Sovetskaya Gavan' has in this way been unified under the direct administration of Khabarovsk Kray.

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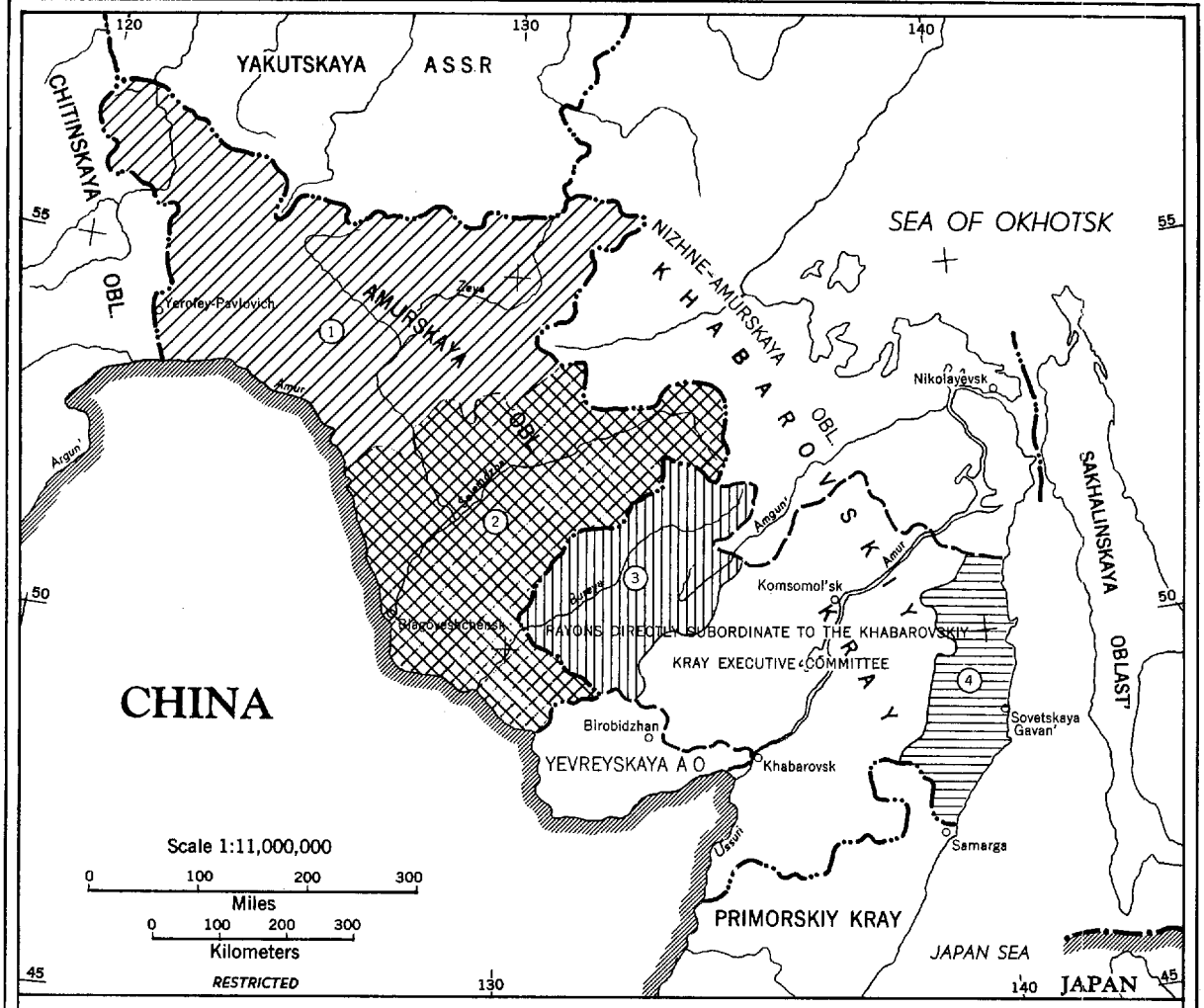

RECENT TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST

BOUNDARIES

- International
- A.S.S.R., Oblast' or Kray
- Oblast' and Aut. Oblast' in Khabarovskiy Kray
- Boundary abolished

① Portion of Chitinskaya Oblast' added to new Amurskaya Oblast'.

② Portion of former Amurskaya Oblast' separated from Khabarovskiy Kray and added to new Amurskaya Oblast'.

③ Portion of former Amurskaya Oblast' remaining in Khabarovskiy Kray.

④ Portion of Primorskiy Kray transferred to Khabarovskiy Kray.

BASE: *POLITIKO-ADMINISTRATIVNAYA KARTA (U.S.S.R.)* G.U.G.K. 1:5,000,000 Moscow, 1946
SOURCE: *GEOGRAFIYA V SHKOLE* No. 1, 1949 pp 68-69

Some boundaries shown on this map are de facto boundaries (1949), not necessarily recognized as definitive by the United States Government.

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